

## Commercial

## Advertiser.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BIDDLES  
BROUGHT  
TO GRIEFWhen Pursuit Nears  
They Attempt  
Suicide.MRS. SOFFEL ALSO  
SHOOTS HERSELFA Sensational Ending of the Re-  
markable Story of Crime  
From Pittsburg, Pa.

PITTSBURG, January 31.—Edward Biddle is dying in the jail at Butler; John Biddle is riddled with buckshot and in a precarious condition, and Mrs. Peter K. Soffel is lying in the hospital with a self-inflicted wound in the breast. This is the sequel of the sensational escape of the Biddle brothers from the Allegheny county jail, aided by Mrs. Soffel, wife of the jail warden, on Thursday morning.

The close of the Biddle tragedy came at 5:45 o'clock this afternoon in a snow-covered road two miles east of Prospect, Butler county, near Mount Chestnut. The exact place was at McClure's barn, where two double-team sleighs filled with eight officers, three of them Pittsburg detectives, John Roach, Albert Swinehart and Charles McGovern, met the two Biddles in a one-horse sleigh stolen at Perryville, and at once opened fire on the trio. The Biddles returned the fire, after jumping out of the sleigh. Mrs. Soffel was shot through the breast. Edward Biddle was shot in the left arm, in the breast and in one leg. John Biddle was riddled with buckshot in the breast and head.

The Pittsburg officers were met at Butler this afternoon by Deputy Sheriff Rhiney and Hoon and Officers Frank Holliday and Aaron Thompson, the latter under command of Chief of Police Robert Ray of Butler. The officers were certain that they were on the right trail, and it was only a question of time when they would overtake the escaping condemned murderers and their guilty companion.

The Biddles and Mrs. Soffel ate dinner at J. J. Stephens' home, at Mount Chestnut, five miles east of Butler. They had made a detour of the town of Butler, and after going seven miles east turned north and then west. The Pittsburg officers, only a few miles in the rear, took the wrong road for about eight miles, but when they found their mistake they made up lost time by telephoning and telegraphing ahead for fresh horses. They reached Mount Chestnut not less than half an hour after the Biddles and Mrs. Soffel. At this point William Watson, storekeeper, had fresh horses waiting for them, and the chase began anew.

The two sleighs carrying the eight officers met the Biddles and Mrs. Soffel at McClure's barn, two miles from Mount Prospect. The Biddles, having learned that they were almost overtaken, and taking what they considered the only chance they had, drove eastward and met their doom.

The Pittsburg and other officers were armed with Winchester rifles and revolvers of large caliber. They shot to kill, and their aim was perfect. The Biddles tried to kill to the last of their string, but not one of the eight officers has a wound as a result of the battle. When the detectives got within about sixty yards of the fugitives they opened fire. The Biddles promptly answered with shotgun and revolvers. When Ed Biddle fell and she saw that she was about to be captured, Mrs. Soffel fired a bullet into her breast.

Edward Biddle got a bullet in the breast, which penetrated his right lung and will probably end his life before morning.

John Biddle may recover, as his wounds, though numerous, failed to reach a vital spot. The escape of the officers is miraculous. The Biddles have demonstrated on several occasions that they are good marksmen, and why they should have failed today to bring down their men is a mystery.

After the Biddles fell to the snow-covered ground the officers picked up the apparently lifeless bodies of Mrs. Soffel and the Biddles and took them back to Butler, where they also took the stolen sleigh and the worn-out horses that the trio had made use of in their flight.

The story of the fight, as told by one of the detectives, follows: The Biddles were sitting on the right side of the sleigh. Mrs. Soffel was on the left side. When Detective McGovern called to them to hold up their hands and surrender Ed Biddle jumped up and, raising his shotgun, fired at McGovern. He

EX-QUEEN  
IS COMING  
HOME SOON

Liliuokalani has written friends here that she will return to Honolulu some time during the next month. She does not give any reason for her early return, and it is not known whether it is in the interests of her health, or to take part in politics. It is understood she will go to San Francisco and remain for a short time, and then come direct to Honolulu.

aimed badly, and the shot scattered alongside the road. Almost simultaneously Detectives McGovern and Roach discharged their Winchester at Ed Biddle. Both shots took effect. Jack Biddle raised in the vehicle and discharged his revolver at the three officers. Detectives Swinehart, steadied himself and fired his 45-caliber Colt revolver at Jack. The ball took effect in Jack's arm.

Then the detectives opened a rapid fire on the escapes. The shots knocked them out of the sleigh. Ed fell sprawling on the snow and Jack fell on top of him, the two falling from their hands. The Biddles' horse then became frightened and ran away across a field. It was at this time that Mrs. Soffel was seen to collapse in the sleigh. The detectives approached the wounded men and Detective Swinehart was rushing in on them when Detective McGovern called to him to stay back—that the Biddles were only feigning. Detective Roach saw Ed Biddle reach for his coat pocket as if for a gun, and the detective shot him again. McGovern ran up within five feet of the boys and emptied his Winchester into them. The Biddles then yielded, and Roach and McGovern handcuffed them, hands and feet, and they were taken to Butler.

Mrs. Soffel, who had fallen from the sleigh when the horse ran away, was picked up and placed in the detectives' large sleigh with her companions, and taken to the hospital at Butler.

At the jail tonight Ed Biddle called for a priest and made the following statement: "I have been accused of a great many serious crimes. I admit that I have committed many as the opportunities for them presented themselves. I want to say now that I did not kill Detective Fitzgerald, nor did I shoot Thomas Kahney, nor was my brother implicated in the latter affair. Mrs. Soffel aided us in getting out of the County Jail, and had it not been for her we would have made our escape today. She gave up everything for us, and I was bound to back her. I did not shoot her. She shot herself. Oh, father, bless me and tell me that my sins are forgiven."

"Although I have been pictured to you as a desperate man, I still have some heart and gratitude for the woman who helped us to escape. She merely did it out of good sympathy for us. I persuaded her to do it. I told her I was guiltless of the crime for which I was about to be executed, and she was impressed and yielded to my suggestion. I planned it all."

Father Walsh administered the last rites of the dying, and Biddle rolled over on his face and sighed. He was asked if he wanted any word taken to his brother and he shook his head.

The entire party, officers and prisoners, are expected to arrive in this city tonight on a special train.

Mrs. Soffel made a statement after her capture in which she said she became involved in the affair through her sympathy for Ed Biddle. She said she now realized her mistake and wished she was dead. She said she did not shoot herself, but was the first one shot by the detectives. The officers said the woman was armed, but do not think she fired shots.

Dr. J. E. Ayers, who examined the Biddles and Mrs. Soffel as soon as the prisoners were taken into the County Jail, made the following statement tonight: "The wounds of all three prisoners are exceedingly grave and may result fatally before another twenty-four hours. The bullet which struck Mrs. Soffel, and which appears to be self-inflicted, entered her left breast, going through the nipple and passing back about six inches through her chest. It lodged under the skin of the back, almost opposite its point of entrance. From my examination of Mrs. Soffel's wound I think she may live, but her exposure to the cold and the excitement and nervous shocks of this affair may so complicate matters that her wound may prove fatal."

**THE WOUNDED FUGITIVES.**  
BUTLER, Pa., Feb. 1.—The condition this morning of the fugitives from justice, Edward and John Biddle and Mrs. Soffel, who were wounded in the battle with the Pittsburg and Butler police last evening, had not changed since midnight, except in the case of "Ed" Biddle, who has grown noticeably weaker and has almost continual internal hemorrhages.

Mrs. Soffel's only wound was made by a bullet which penetrated the left breast. It was from a 32-caliber revolver, and coursed around the r.b. to the left side, lodging in the shoulder blade. Dr. G. K. McAdoo operated on her, removing the bullet, and her recovery is probable. Mrs. Soffel tells two stories of the shooting, one that she shot herself during the fight, and the other that she was shot by Edward Biddle. The bullet did not go through her outer garment, which indicates that the shot was fired by herself or by Biddle, by putting the hand under the coat.

From the statement made this morning by Jack Biddle in his cell, it is evident that the escaped convicts and their accomplice had arranged to commit suicide in case capture became imminent. In addition, Jack also told how they escaped. Their manner of getting out of jail, according to his statement, was as has already been published. McGovern, he says, fell over the range when he jerked loose from the hold the prisoner had on him. He says Mrs. Soffel helped them to escape, but would not say she supplied the saws. The sawing of the bars of the cells, he says, was completed before January 14, and several times previous to the day on which the escape was made their plans failed through some little de-

(Continued on Page 2.)

T. McCANTS STEWART'S  
VARIED PARTY RECORD

Announces Himself as an Unflinching Democrat and Praises Tammany Hall.

WHAT may be light upon a past contained in the following letter received by a former New Yorker now resident here, from a friend in Brooklyn, who for many years has had to do with things public and private concerning the business and politics of his city. The letter is given only in part:

"I read in the Sun some time ago a little piece about the conditions in Honolulu, the idea conveyed by the writer being that there was absolutely no distinction as to races. This was elaborated and when the climax came it was in the statement that there was a negro lawyer, T. McCants Stewart, who was easily the leading man in the social and business life of the mid-Pacific metropolis. I have waited for some time in answering for the reason that I have been very busy, and that I knew something about this man, and wished to get it straight before advising you. I suppose he is at his old game of office hunting, playing upon his facility of language and general readiness, and perhaps will succeed in getting a following, which will be a misfortune. You can see for yourself what he did while here, and can guess what you may avoid if you can prevent his getting any foothold."

Following is a part of the political record of T. McCants Stewart. The personal record is not included here:

1. 1876—Turned Democrat in South Carolina, formerly a Republican.
2. 1882—Came to Brooklyn, New York.
3. April 21, 1883—Appointed a member of the Board of Education by Mayor Chapin, Dem., to fill unexpired term.
4. July 23, 1891—Appointed to same place for full term of three years, by same mayor.
5. June 2, 1894—Applies to President Cleveland for position of U. S. District Attorney for Brooklyn.
6. July 23, 1894—Is refused re-appointment to Board of Education by Mayor Scherren, Rep.
7. September 12, 1894—Addresses Democrats of 25th Ward, Brooklyn, reiterating his allegiance to the party.
8. July 4, 1895—Writes a letter to Tammany Hall congratulating and praising the organization.
9. October 25, 1895—Writes to Democratic Committee declaring his intention of becoming a Republican.

## VERIFICATION.

"To the Editor of the Eagle:—  
"I am a bona fide office-seeker. The enclosed letter shows for itself. If you deem it worthy of public note please pass it to type."

"T. McCANTS STEWART."

"New York, June 1, 1894."

"President Cleveland, Washington, D. C.:  
"In the event of the withdrawal by you of the name of the gentleman whom you have nominated for the position of U. S. District Attorney in this District, or in the event of the failure of the Senate to confirm the same, I respectfully ask to be considered by you as an applicant for said office."

"As I am personally known to you, I do not add hereto any letter of introduction. At the time of your second nomination I sent you a political address which was carried in two or three columns of the Brooklyn 'Eagle.' You did me the honor to read the same and to write me the following letter, which I have never made public:

PRESIDENT HAS NOT ASKED  
DOLE'S RESIGNATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—There is no authoritative foundation for the report that Samuel Parker has been selected to replace Governor Dole of Hawaii. It is not likely that the President will have the information necessary to enable him to act for some time to come. It is perfectly well known that he has not written to Dole asking for his resignation, and as between Dole and some of the elements which are clamoring for his official head, the chances are more than fair that the President would stand by Dole on general principles. What the future movements in this case may be cannot be forecast at this time.—Boston Transcript.

## Santos Dumont's Plans.

NEW YORK, January 30.—A cable to the World from Monte Carlo says: "The Prince of Monaco arrived tonight at Villefrance on board the yacht Princess Alice. Santos Dumont says he will go on tomorrow to meet the Prince."

(Letter of acknowledgment by President Cleveland in ordinary form.)

"As to my ability to discharge the duties of the office I call attention to the following: (References.)

"I have always followed your lead, Mr. President, in public affairs, because I have found you to be an American who classifies men, not by race, color or condition, but by character and intellect, and I believe that you desire to elevate, broaden and Americanize the public services by advancing Afro-Americans to places not hitherto held by them."

"Yours, etc."

(Followed by affidavit signed by Stewart that this is a correct copy of his letter to President Cleveland.)—Brooklyn Eagle, June 2, 1894.

## QUOTATIONS FROM SPEECH.

He (Stewart) declared he was a Democrat and would not sacrifice his principles for such consideration.

(Note)—Scherren had not re-appointed him member of the Board of Education.—Brooklyn Eagle, September 12, 1894.

"I declare that I speak as a Democrat who can stand like the avvil to the strokes, even in defeat."—Brooklyn Eagle, September 12, 1894.

"Then we should march to victory for we shall march with the people and the Ark of the Covenant of true Democracy will be safe from the devastating hands of the Philistines who menace it through their trusts and their monopolies combined fostered by a war tariff."—Brooklyn Eagle, September 12, 1894.

"Among the 4th of July letters SENT TO TAMMANY HALL was one by T. McCants Stewart. In it he said: 'Your organization by its celebration of this national anniversary is promoting the spread of Democracy and familiarizing all the people with the principles of the equality of all men under just laws of their own making. I am sure that by this year's celebrating the Democratic party will be inspired to continue steadfast in its devotion to low taxes and to economy.'—Brooklyn Eagle, July 5, 1895. Just after an investigation, which revealed Tammany as hopelessly corrupt."

T. McCants Stewart, a colored lawyer formerly a member of the Board of Education, and who has in previous campaigns spoken for the Democratic party, has announced to the campaign committee that he is no longer a Democrat. In a letter he recites how in South Carolina he was a Republican and in 1876 left it for the Democracy because the Democrats promised to treat the negroes fairly. In 1887 he maintained in opposition of Frederick Douglass that admission of the Afro-American vote in the North would have a mollifying effect upon the prejudices of the white race, especially in the South. He declares that in this Douglas was right and he was wrong.

In Brooklyn Mr. Stewart says he has worked hard for the Democrats and has RECEIVED NO MONEY but considerable honor and preferment.—Brooklyn Eagle, October 23, 1895.

Mr. Stewart has complained since coming to Honolulu that he had got no money or preferment through his services to the Republican party, and since his appearance as a speaker at a Home Rule meeting is supposed, as a "bona fide office-seeker" of Tammany extraction, to be looking for money and preferment in the other camp. As a specimen job-chasing carpet-bagger, this Sambo politician, who assumes to run the Republican party of Honolulu, completely fills the bill.]

WILL LET  
CARTER GO  
ON ALONE

HOME RULERS will not send an emissary to Washington to attempt to counteract the influence of Senator George R. Carter, if the recommendations of the committee appointed yesterday to consider and report upon the matter are permitted to lead. After giving long and thorough consideration to the proposition yesterday afternoon it was decided by the three men chosen for the service that such a course was not advisable.

The Sunday morning session of the executive committee of the Home Rulers was a well attended meeting, and the action taken was after long and full debate. The proposition which came before the meeting was whether or not there should be sent to the Capital a man who could present the situation to the President as it appears in the eyes of the Home Rulers. It developed in the discussion that the statement of Senator Carter, that he would welcome suggestions and facts from men of every shade of political opinion, had aroused in the minds of some of the members of the committee the idea that their party, instead of giving views to Senator Carter, should send on some person commissioned to see the President and set before him that he should know as to the situation.

During the talks it was shown that the conservative sentiment of the members present was that there will be a successor to Governor Dole appointed very soon, but that without doubt it will be a Republican, and consequently there could be little effected by the sending of a Home Rule commissioner.

Some of the speakers did not agree with the proposition that the office should be given to a native Republican, but they favored rather the selection of some one intimately connected with the order of things. It was deemed advisable, however, that there should be serious consideration given to the matter of sending on such a commissioner as had been proposed, and the result was the passage of a resolution providing for a committee to consider the matter. This committee, as named, consisted of Prince Cupid, Senator Kalanika'ole and Representative Emmelhuth. As Prince Cupid was not present, the committee was given power to act, and the two members present were to notify Prince Cupid.

The committee met during the afternoon at the Walkiki residence of the Prince and a long session was held. The matter first narrows itself down to a question of men. There were few available members of the party. Mr. Emmelhuth could not leave his business and when the matter was passed up to the Prince, it was seen that there would be some question as to the value of his services, owing to the fact that his brother is the son-in-law of Colonel Parker.

Senator Carter's mission was discussed, and it was decided that his representations would be fair, making the natural allowances for his affiliations with the other party, and so it was decided by the committee that everything should be left in the hands of Delegate Wilcox. The committee will report against the advisability of sending any one from here especially to take up the matters to be covered in the report which Senator Carter will make, but it may advise the sending of special letters to the Delegate.

Wilcox is believed to be able to secure the ear of President Roosevelt, and he will keep close watch of the situation, so as to make a statement when that of the visitor from the city shall have been heard by the Chief Executive.

## FIFTY PER CENT REDUCTION.

T. Estrada Palma and the Proposed Cuban Tariff

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—T. Estrada Palma, President-elect of the Republic of Cuba, whose home is at Central Valley, N. Y., has been in consultation with the members of the Cuban commission who are in this country to urge a reduction of 50 per cent of the duty on sugar imported from Cuba.

Mr. Palma declined to discuss the situation either in Washington or in Cuba for publication until he has given it further consideration.

He refused also to discuss the report that he may decline to accept the presidency of the republic unless tariff concessions are made.

## Prince Henry's Visit.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The expenses for the entertainment of Prince Henry of Prussia are to be met by a private subscription, and the committee on Finance, named by the Executive Committee in charge of the arrangement, is now at work discussing methods and means of raising the money needed. No decision has been arrived at thus far, but at a meeting of the committee on finance, which will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce next Tuesday, it is likely that a definite plan will be approved.

## Sugar Bounties.

LONDON, February 1.—Wiring from Brussels, the correspondent of the Standard says that the international sugar conference has been charged by the Belgian government to frame a new treaty abolishing all kinds of sugar bounties and installing under the presidency of the Belgian Prime Minister, Count Smet de Naeyer, a permanent international committee empowered to inflict fines not exceeding 500,000 francs on the government offending against this treaty. The conference will discuss this treaty upon

PARKER IS  
EN ROUTE  
TO HAWAIIDenies Having Said  
He Was to Be  
Governor.PARTY MAY COME  
IN THE SIERRASan Francisco Opinion is That  
There is Little Danger of Any  
Change Here.

(Special Correspondence.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—Among islanders and men of affairs here, who have interests in Hawaii, the question of Sam Parker's remarks concerning his expectations in the way of the governorship, is still discussed above all other topics. Telegrams tell of his denials that he said what has been attributed to him, and among the prominent folk here there is little credence given to the story of the promises of the President.

Colonel Parker and his bride and Prince and Princess Kawanakoa are expected to arrive here the first of the week, from their Eastern trip. They have taken the deck staterooms on the Sierra, which will leave on Thursday next, February 6th, and everything is ready for their departure for their island home. They will stop at the Occidental during the few days of their stay here, and it is expected they will have the company of several of the kamaainas now here on their return journey.

It develops here that there will be a strong pressure brought to bear to prevent any change in the administration of affairs in the islands, by California capitalists. There are many men here who have large interests down there, and they have been quite anxious, since they learned the extent to which the native population would go to embarrass the administration. The result is that the men here, believing that the Governor has shown his strength in the past, will make strong representations in his behalf, should it later develop that the conspiracy against him has any great strength in Washington.

There is a stronger feeling in some quarters here as to the future of Hawaiian securities, and the value of investments in Honolulu. There is now going into mortgages there a good deal of money from the savings banks. Several small advances are reported, and it is understood that a large loan will be made soon to the Kaploani estate, if all the preliminaries are in order. The amount is placed in the region of a quarter of a million dollars, and it is understood that the sum is to be used by the estate in consolidating its bills payable, refunding them at a lower rate of interest. The saving in interest alone is said to be nearly \$5000, in favor of the estate.

## NO MORE OFFICIAL LOBBYING.

The President Interdicts a Common Practice of Federal Employees.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—The President has issued the following executive order:

"All officers and employees of the United States of every description, serving in or under any of the executive departments, and whether so serving in or out of Washington, are hereby forbidden either directly or indirectly, individually or through associations, to solicit an increase of pay or to influence or attempt to influence in their own interests any legislation whatever, either before Congress or its committees, or in any way, save through the heads of departments in or under which they serve, on penalty of dismissal from the government service."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"White House, January 31, 1902."  
It is understood this executive order by the President inhibiting government officers and employees from attempting to influence legislation is the result of complaints made by members of Congress that Postoffice employees, and particularly route agents and general delivery letter carriers, in their districts, are making every possible effort to secure legislation by Congress favorable to their interests, and in some instances threats had been made that unless their representatives in Congress favored such legislation they would not be re-elected. The President is fully determined that this thing shall cease, and it is said that any person who violates the order will be summarily dismissed.